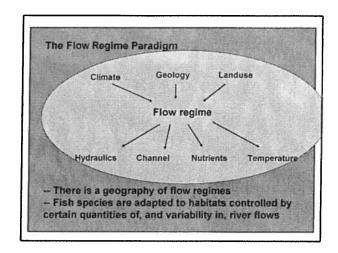
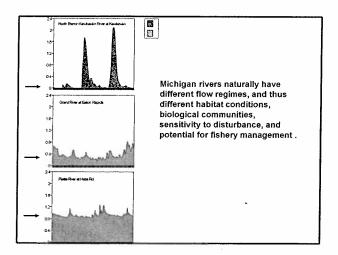
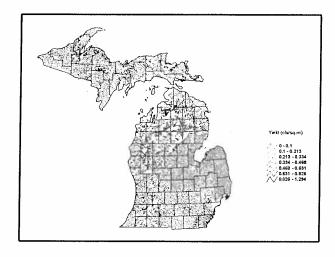
Overview

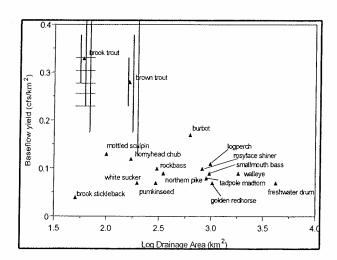
- Context: Regional Water Management
- Definitions
 - Water withdrawal assessment tool
 - Screening tool
- Framework: Assessment Tool
- Demonstration: Screening Tool
- Policy Issues

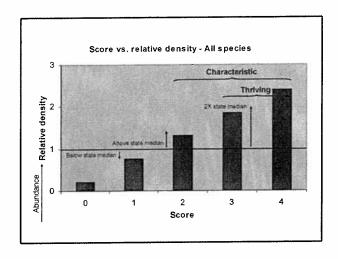


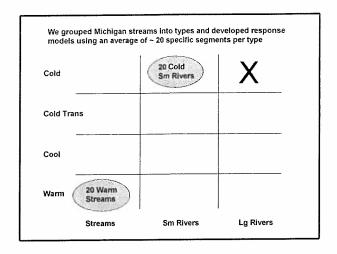


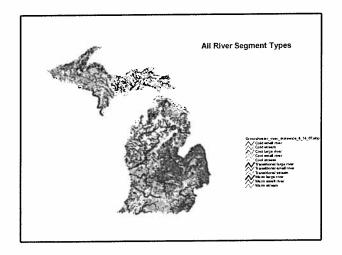


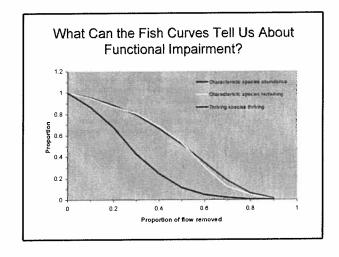


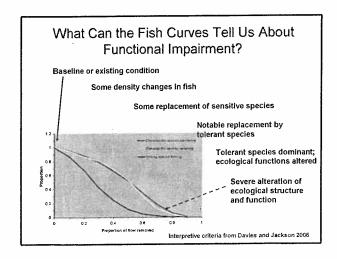


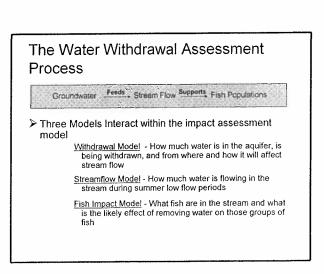












The Water Withdrawal Assessment Process

This is the process that the user goes though to see whether the proposed withdrawal is OK or is likely to cause an adverse effect on fish populations

- <u>Screening Tool</u> The Automated Analysis within the model based on general, state-wide data for a given withdrawal
- <u>Site Specific Analysis</u> Same process but using professional evaluation of site-specific data on flow, geology or fish

1. The Withdrawal Model

- Model needs to know how much water is in the local aquifer
- Automatically determines where the nearest streams are.
 - Apportions the withdrawal effect between streams
- Calculates the likely reduction in flow due to the proposed withdrawal
 Rain and Snow – Rect

vithdrawal Rain and Snow - Recharge to area

Characteristics of the Withdrawal Model

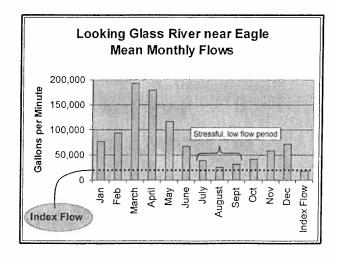
- · Distance Matters
 - A well adjacent to a river will very quickly get water either from water that would have gone to the river or directly from the river
 - A well farther from a river will get more water from storage and require a longer time to affect the stream
- Geology and Soil Matters
 - Clay soils are "tight" and water does not move easily
 - Sandy soils are "porous" and water flows quickly

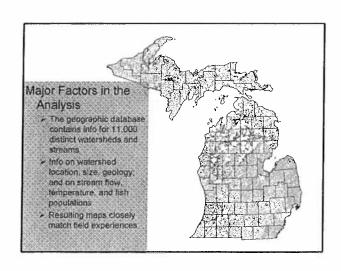
2. The Streamflow Model

- ➤ Need to Know How Much Flow is in <u>any</u> Stream Segment
- > "Index flow"; low flow period in the year
- ➤ Look at the segments where we know the flow (132 stream gauges in the State) and extrapolate these to the streams that are not gauged

Major Factors Used

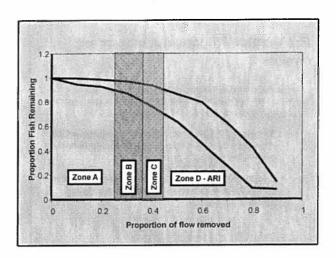
- > Drainage Basin Size
- > Forest Cover
- > Geology and Soils
- Precipitation



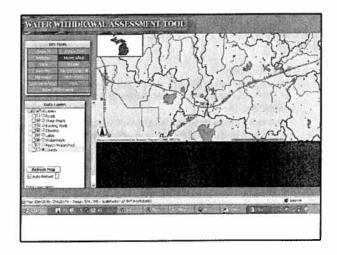


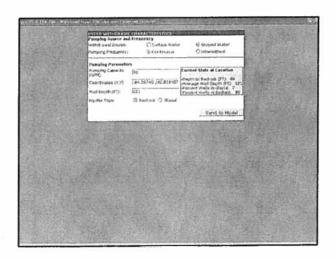
3. The Fish Response Model

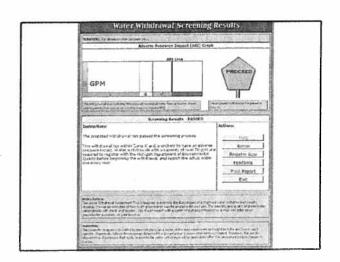
➤ What fish populations live where in the streams and how do they respond to flow reductions in the summer (at low flow)

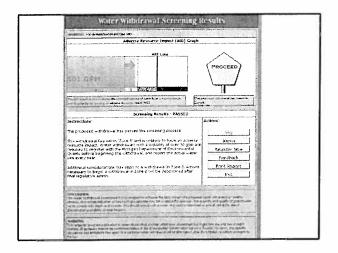


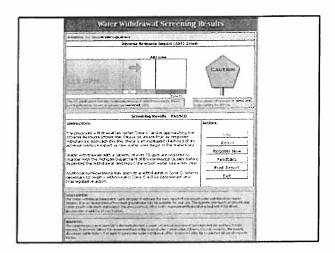


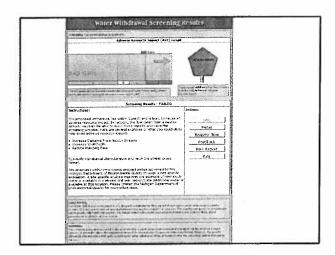










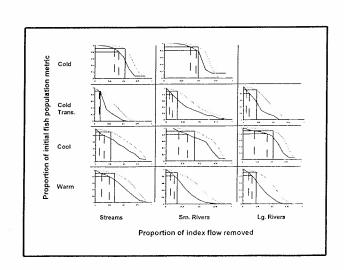


Water Withdrawal Legislation Policy Issues

- Application of Assessment Tool
- Permitting thresholds
- Decision-making standards
- Citizen involvement
- Water user responsibilities
- Program administration
- Future Issues

Application of Assessment Tool

- Use of output
 - Zones
 - Multiple curves



Permitting Thresholds

- Requirement trigger
 - Volume
 - Flow percentage
 - Zones
 - Sensitive areas
- Exemptions
- Permanent or renewable
- Application material

Decision-Making Standards

- ARI and other ecological impacts
- Public interest test
- Restoration

Citizen Involvement

- Permit application public comment
- "User" committees: membership and role
- Compliance: Complaints
- Enforcement: private attorneys general
- Advisory Council

Water User Responsibilities

- Registration and reporting exemptions
- Conservation measures
- Address impacts

Program Administration

- Complexity
- Cost and revenue
 - Tool support
 - Program activities

Future Issues

- Protective model for lakes
- Assessment of impacts to other ecological features